

Definitions

- **Focal:** An adjective meaning limited to one specific area. A focal cancer is limited to one specific area or organ. The area may be microscopic or macroscopic.
- **Foci:** Plural of focus.

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Definitions

- **Focus:** A term used by pathologists to describe a group of cells that can be seen only by a microscope. The cells are noticeably different from the surrounding tissue either by their appearance, chemical stain, or other testing.

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Definitions

- **Most representative specimen:** The pathologic specimen from the surgical procedure that removed the most **tumor** tissue.

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Definitions

Recurrence has two meanings:

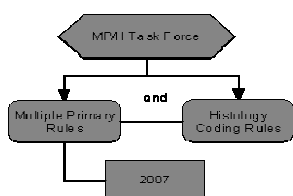
1. The reappearance of disease that was thought to be cured or inactive (in remission). Recurrent cancer starts from cancer cells that were not removed or destroyed by the original therapy.

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Definitions

2. A new occurrence of cancer arising from cells that have nothing to do with the earlier (first) cancer. A new or another occurrence, incidence, episode, or report of the same disease (cancer) in a general sense – a new occurrence of cancer.

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Determining Multiple Primaries

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General Information

- Use these rules to determine the number of reportable primaries
- Do not use rules to determine if a case is reportable, to stage or to assign grade
- 2007 rules replace all previous rules

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General Information

- Three formats: flowchart, text, and matrix. The **rules are identical**, only the formats differ.
- Notes and examples highlight key points or add clarity to rules

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General Information

- **Do not use** a physician's statement to decide whether the patient has a recurrence of a previous cancer or a new primary.
- Reportable solid malignant tumors only

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Lymphoma and Leukemia

- Use the Determining Multiple Primaries: Hematopoietic Primaries (Lymphoma and Leukemia) rules
- Use the table "Definitions of Single and Subsequent Primaries for Hematologic Malignancies"

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How to Use the MP Rules

- Use the **site-specific rules** for:
 - Brain, malignant (intracranial and CNS)
 - Breast
 - Colon
 - Head and neck

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How to Use the MP Rules

- Use the **site-specific rules** for:
 - Kidney
 - Lung
 - Malignant melanoma of the skin
 - Renal pelvis, ureter, bladder, and other urinary

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How to Use the MP Rules

- Use the **Other Sites rules** for solid malignant tumors that occur in primary sites not covered by the site-specific rules.

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How to Use the MP Rules

- Each module is an independent, complete set of coding rules.
- Use the primary site documented by the physician on the medical record
- Do not count metastatic lesions

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How to Use the MP Rules

- Multicentric or multifocal, if the number of tumors is unknown, use the “Unknown if Single or Multiple Tumors” module
- Single tumor, use the “Single Tumor” module.
- Multiple tumors, use the “Multiple Tumor” module.

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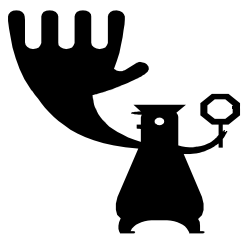
How to Use the MP Rules

- Separate microscopic foci, ignore the separate microscopic foci and use the "SingleTumor" or "Multiple Tumor" modules as appropriate

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How to Use the MP Rules

- Rules are in hierarchical order
- Use the first rule that applies and **STOP**

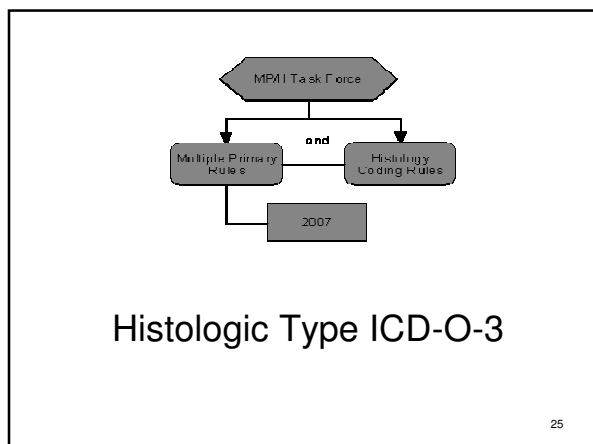


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How to Use the MP Rules

- Single primary, prepare one abstract
- Multiple primaries, prepare two or more abstracts

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General Information

- Histology describes the microscopic composition of cells and/or tissue for a specific primary.
 - Basis for staging
 - Basis for determining treatment options
 - Prognosis and disease course

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General Information

- *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition (ICD-O-3)* is the standard reference for histology codes

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How to Use the Histology Rules

- Use the format easiest for you to follow
- Notes and examples highlight key points or add clarity
- Rules are in hierarchical order within each section

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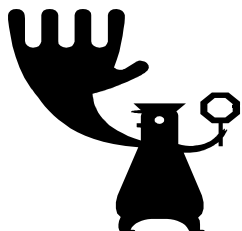
How to Use the Histology Rules

- Read General Instructions.
- Read Equivalent Terms and Definitions.
- Follow the rules to make a decision on coding the histology

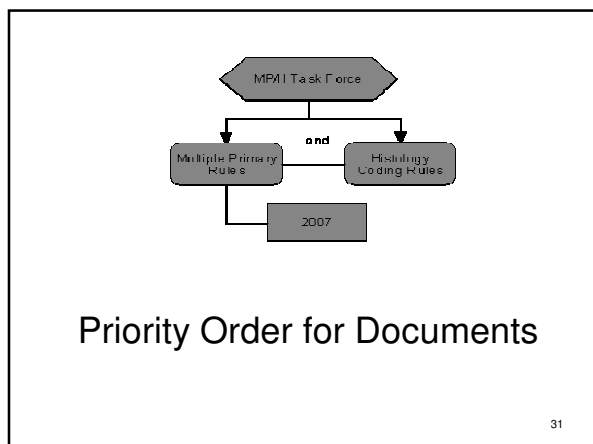
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How to Use the Histology Rules

- Rules are in hierarchical order
- Use the first rule that applies and **STOP**



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Priority Order for Using Documents

1. Pathology report:
 - a. From **most representative** specimen
 - b. From **final diagnosis**

Note 1: Use information from **addenda** and **comments** associated with the final diagnosis

Note 2: A **revised/amended diagnosis** replaces the original final diagnosis.

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Priority Order for Using Documents

1. Pathology report (continued)

Note 3: New rules **limit** information **to the final diagnosis**.

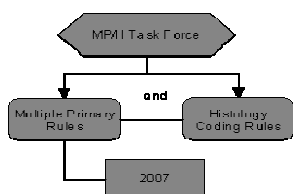
Only use information from the **microscopic** portion of the pathology report **when instructed** to do so in the site-specific rules.

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Priority Order for Using Documents

2. Cytology report
3. No pathology or cytology report:
 - a. References to pathology or cytology findings
 - b. Other mention of type of cancer (histology) in the medical record

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Ambiguous Terms for Histology

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Ambiguous Terms Used to Code Histology

- Apparent(ly)
- Appears
- Comparable with
- Compatible with
- Consistent with
- Favor(s)

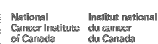
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Ambiguous Terms Used to Code Histology

- Most likely
- Presumed
- Probable
- Suspect(ed)
- Suspicious (for)
- Typical (of)

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MP/H Task Force



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